# HRISTIAN SECRETARY.

PUBLISHED BY PHILEMON CANFIELD, CENTRAL ROW, HARTFORD, FOR THE CONNECTICUT BAPTIST CONVENTION .- G. ROBINS, EDITOR.

"WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE-AND SEND UNTO THE-CHURCHES."

OL. IV.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1827.

CONDITIONS

din three months from the time of ifnot an addition of 50 cents, expere is a special agreement other-Postage paid by subscribers. softhis paperare, by the Convenacred to the cause of Missions.

int of twelve and a half per cent. adeta Agents who receive and pay

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the publisher, until notice is given, in the subject of this paper, or sations for it, should be addressed to of the Christian Secretary-Post

PERILS IN BURMAH. RS. JUDSON'S NARRATIVE sufferings and deliverance of the Missionaries at Ava.

account from the London Missionary

was addressed by Mrs Judson to Joseph Butterworth, Esq. from on he Irriwady Gun-Boat, 60 miles above dated March 12. The reader will we in this distinguised lady, a presence ad and a truly heroic and enduring spir hich may be accounted for only by ass :with it, the special communications of dural influence, sanctifying and givnoth to the native powers. ]- Ch. Wach. ail not attempt to describe the joyposations produced, by finding my once more in a situation to write to after an interval of two years -- yes, years-of suffering and privation. very recollection of which often your feelings and sickens our hearts. unbelief has often prompted us that our afflictions were greater ne could bear or deserved, yet our or feelings have triumphed in the reign government of God, assured would do all things well, and, if ne his pleasure, could easily lessen! afferings. Nor have we been disapoder British Frotection.

lowing your interest in the Burman on, and assured of personal sympaad regard, I will endeavour to give in my usual way, a general relation

ments for the last two years. any last to you I men'ioned that eveing had a warlike appearance. Burman Government, however, had dea that the English were in earnest heir communications : consequently heard the report that Rangoon was with surprise and amazement. No aration had been made at that port, reception of strangers; and even merny was absent. An army was ediately raised, and ordered to march the command of the Khgee Woonrecently appointed Viceroy of Ran-The only lear and anxiety which ing and Government then manifestrespressed, was, lest the English at precipitately leaving the country, hie the Burmese Grandees of the were of employing in their service, fes, a few of the white strangers. ad to me," said one of the Ladies of ongyee (Minister of State,) " four pyoos (white strangers) to manage lars of my household, as I hear are trustworthy"-" And to me," gay young sprig of the palace, "six men to row my boat." The army, gayest attire, danced and sung the river; but few, if any, ever back again, and the Khgee- Woonand other commissions to execute

ose just given him. on as the first force was despatch-Government had leisure to look and inquire into the cause of Ranbeing taken, and the probable innof the arrival of those strangers. hat once concluded, that spies were country; who had communicated ate of things, and invited the forets over : and who so likely to be a Rogers, Gauger, and Laird, who, the garb of Merchants, had plotmuch evil! They were all three agly arrested, and put in confine-We now, more than ever, began emble for ourselves, and hourly to some dreadful scene. In examinaccounts of Mr. Gauger, it was hat Mr. Judson and Dr. Price had money of him; which circumto the unintormed mind of a Burwas sufficient evidence that they ete spies, and in the employment

State House, at Two Dollars a his reply had been, "They are true men : let them remain " He was now. however, informed of the above men tone, issued an order for the immediate arrest of Dr. Price and Mr. Judson.

And now commenced a series of oppressive acts, which we should, before, riptions are understood to be made have thought human nature incapable of committing.

whose marked face denoted him an exe-

had not been executed, by getting a petition presented to the Queen: but I was who was to be joined on his way of the house. After dark, Moung Ing reby Schagah-Woongyee, he having turned, with the intelligence that he saw Mr. Judson conducted to the court-house, and thence to the death prison, the gates of which were closed, and he saw no the should hear of their approach; The uncertainty of Mr. Judson's fate, my own unprotected situation, and the savage conduct of the ten Burmans, all night that I ever passed. I barred the doors, and retired with the four Burman children into the inner room. The guards were constantly ordering me to unbar the gates and come out, as they could not be assured of my safety, if I remained within. They next threatened to go in, and inform the magistrate that I had secreted myself; and that they must not be blamed if I made my escape : finding themselves unsuccessful in their demade their feet fast in the stocks : as I apparently took no notice of this, they ordered the stocks to be raised, which makes the situation of the person confin ed extremely painful; this I could not bear to see, and promised them all a present in the morning, if they would release the servants. The next morning I sent given the two hundred tickals. Mourg lng with a piece of silver, in order to gain admission to the prison to ascertain the real situation of Mr. Judson.

quest to the Governor to allow me to vis. was refused. Government, as they reily obeyed, to visit him. My present before, now came to take an account of presented to him a written petition for the tress; but said that it was not in his pow-

were all confined in the inner prison,

fastened to a long pole.

ceived their supplies from an Englishman. | gained me a favourable reception; and ours. Among the three was one (Koung- | liberation of Dr. Price and Mr. Judson; The King had, before, been advised to after listening attentively to my relation tong myoo too), who seemed to take an he listened to the petition attentively, gring, at Central Row, six rods put the Missionaries in confinement; but of the brutal manner of Mr. Judson's interest in my forlorn condition, and who made some inquiries relative to our comrrest and his present dreadful situation, prevented the others from taking many ing to Ava, and then said that he would he manifested considerable feeling, se- articles, which were afterward, during reflect on the subject-" Come again toverely reprimanded the Writer who al- our long trial, of the greatest use. They morrow." My hopes were now more tioned circumstance; and, in an angry lowed such treatment, and then assured first demanded my silver, gold, and jewme that he would make the situation of els: I replied that gold I had nonetold me, however, that I must consult dence in their country-but here was the with his head writer respecting the means key of a trunk which contained the silver: and immediately called and introduced open and look for yourselves. They On the 8th of June, a City Writer, at man; for a more forbidding countenance the key, and requested that I would othe head of a dozen savages, with one was surely never before seen. I found, pen the trunk, and that only one person victory were high; for their General to my sorrow, that, under the Governor, should be allowed to enter my inner room was invincible, and the glory of their cutioner, rushed into the house and de he had much to do with the prison, and to take an account of the property. And King would accompany their armies, manded Mr. Judson. "You are called had power to make us suffer much. He here justice obliges me to say that the The Government talked loudly of taking by the King," said the Writer, (a mode took me aside; and told me that if I wish- conduct of these Burman Officers in this Bengal, when they had driven the preof expression when about to execute the ed to make the situation of the Missiona- transaction was more humane and civili-King's order,) and instantly the small cord ries more tolerable. I must bring him two zed than any other which I witnessed in ritories; and of destroying from the was produced by the spotted face, who hundred tickals and two pieces of fine Ava. The silver was weighed and laid earth every white-faced stranger. So roughly seized Mr. Judson, threw him on cloth, on the reception of which he would aside. " Have you no more ?" said one great was their hatred to the very appearthe floor, and tied his hands behind him. release Dr. Price and Mr. Judson from of them "Search for yourselves," I ance of a foreigner, that I frequently The scene was now dreadful. The lit. the hole and put them in another building, replied: "the house is at your dispo- trembled when walking the streets; and, tle children were screaming with fear- where I should be allowed to send them sal"-" Have you not deposited money that I might not be immediately recognithe Burmans in our employ running here pillows and mats to sleep on, and their and jewels in the hands of others?" "I zed as a stranger, and sometimes gain adand there, endeavouring to escape the daily food. At the same time I obtained have no friends in this country; with mission to Mr. Judson's prison, I adopted hands of those unfeeling wretches-and an order from the Governor for an inter whom should I deposite treasure?" the Bengal Servants mute with amaze- view with Mr. Judson : and, for the first " Where is your watch?" I produced ment and horror, at the situation in time in my life, looked into the interior an old one of Mr. Judson's, which had came so familiar to us, that we daily exwhich they saw their Master. I offered of a Burman Prison. The wretched and been out of use for a long time; but pected their appearance in some new money to the executioner, and entreated ghastly appearance of the Missionaries which answered their purpose just as garb or other. Sometimes, for ten days him to untie Mr. Judson; but in vain produced feelings indescribable, and for well, and was the means of preserving a together, I was not allowed to see Mr. were my tears and entreaties; they led bade a moments hesitation in producing good one which I had then about me. Judson; and even then could gain admithim away, I knew not whither: and I the sum demanded, for their temporary "Where are your goods, your pieces of tance only after dark, when I was obliged was left guarded by ten men, who had re- relief. Mr. Judson was allowed to hob- muslin, handkerchiefs, &b. ?" "Mr. to return to our house, two mtles, without ceived strict orders to confine me close ble to the door of the prison; and after Judson is no merchant; he neither buys an attendant. and let no one go in or out. I retired to five minutes' conversation, I was ordered nor sells; but subsists on the free offermy room; and attempted to pour out my to depart by a voice and in a manner to ings of the disciples of Christ, who col- communication were such as necessity asoul to Him, who, for our sakes, was which I had been unaccustomed, and lected the money which you have taken, lone could have suggested. At first, I bound and led away to execution; and which convinced me that those underlings to build a church for the preaching of the wrote to him on a flat cake, baked for the even in that dreadful moment I experien- felt that we were entirely in their power. Gospel. Is it suit ble to take the proper. purpose, and buried it in a bowl of rice ; ced a degree of consolation hardly to be Our house was two miles from the prist ty of a Pong yee (priest)?" "It is conon; and, knowing that nothing could be trary o our wishes," said Koung-tong; But this employment was of short du- done without money, I had provided my " but we act in obedience to the King's ration.—The magistrate of that part of self with a considerable sum in the morn-command." Even our trunks of wear Ava in which we lived was in the veran ing, which enabled me to pay the two ing apparel they examined; I begged But after some months' experience, we dah, continually calling me to come out, hundred tickals without delay; and, the that they would not take them, as they found that the most convenient as well as and submit to his examination. Suppose same evening, had the consolation of hear- would be of no use to the King but to us safest mode of writing, was to roll up a ing that all our letters and writings would ing that Mr. Judson and Dr. Price were they were invaluable : they said that a chit, and put it in the long nose of a cof-

be examined, and feeling conscious of have been extricated from all ing noted down every occurrence since My next object was to get a petition to his Majesty; when it he gave no fur circumstances may appear trivial; but fificulties, and are now safe and hap my arrival in Ava, I instantly destroyed presented to the Queen, the brother of ther order, they should remain. They they serve to show to what straits & shifts every thing of the kind, having no time whom is by far the most powerful man in did the same with regard to the books, to make a selection; and then went out the Empire. Our situation as prisoners medicines, and most of the furniture; highest nature, to be found making comto receive the officer. This Writer was rendered a personal interview with the and, on presenting the list to the King, he munications to a prisoner, however nearordered to write down my name, age and Queen impossible. I was obliged, there gave an order that these things should not ly related. country, with the names of my four little fore, to address her through the medium- be touched at present. These gentle Burmau Girls, and those of the two Ben- of her brother's wife, who is of low or men, however, took every thing new or the pomp and splendour imaginable; gallee Servan's; and then pronounced us gin, and proud, haughty, and ambitious | curious and whatever to them seemed commanding an army of between 40,000 all slaves of the King, again ordered the I had visited her in better days, and re- valuable. When they had finished, I and 50,000 men: he was to join the guard to watch me closely, and departed. ceived distinguished marks of her favour; gave them tea; and begged the royal Prince Thar-yar-wa-dee, who had march-It was now near evening : with what anx but now the scene was changed ; Mr. iety I waited the return of our faithful Judson was in irons and distress, which Mr. Judson. Moung Ing, who had followed Mr. Jud- were reasons sufficient for a frigid recepson a short distance, to see what became tion. I took with me a valuable present, tunity of going again to the Queen's sisof him! I had then no doubt but I could consisting of a gold wrought mantle and ter in-law; who informed me that she procure the release of Mr. Judson if he other little trappings. She was tolling in had presented my petition to the Queen, state, and hardly deigned to raise hereyes and that her reply was, " He is not to be on my entrance into her splendid hall. executed; let him remain where he is!" also a prisoner, and could not move out I took my seat, not at a respectful distance I felt ready to sink down in despair, as tion sufficient for the Burman Army, or at her bidding, but as near as I could there was then no hope of Mr. Judson's well approach, that she might not lose a release from any other quarter; but a and next-his Majesty might expect to syllable of what I had to communicate. recollection of the Judge in the Parable, I waited not for the question usually asked, who, though he feared not God nor remore. What a night was now before me! bold; and, at once, I began a relation of nities of a widow, induced me to resolve our wrongs. I stated to her that Dr. to continue my visits until the object was Price and Mr. Judson were Americans- obtained. But here, also, I was disapthat they were Ministers of Religion- pointed: for, after entreating her many conspired to make it the most dreadful that they had nothing to do with war or times to use her influence in obtaining politics-and that she well knew that ev | the release of the Missionaries, she be en their residence in Ava was in conse- came so irritated at my perseverance, quence of the King's command. In vain that she refused to answer my questions; requesting her to imagine herself in my that it would be dangerous to make any deliverance. situation-a stranger in a foreign land, further effort. and deprived of the protection of an on-

mands, they took the two servants and white prisoners suffer equally with your each in turn, exerted their influence in husband. I will however present your our favour; but, so great was their fear English Army were advancing, and that petition to her Majesty the Queen : come of the Queen, that neither of them ven- they were within 20 miles of Donaboo. again to-morrow." I went from her tured to make a direct application to his The town was all confusion, and the with little hope; and, faint as it was, I Majesty; and, although my various ef- Queen began to send away her immense endeavoured to communicate the same to forts were useless as to their grand ob. treasure. It was now the first of March, Mr. Judson, but my admittance was strict- ject, yet the hopes which they exerted the commencement of the hot season; ly forbidden by the Writer to whom I had kept our minds from sinking, and enabled which, in Ava, is peculiarly severe. The

King's Officers pass; and was informed,

received an order, which was most read- session of Mr. Gauger's property the day the country. With fear and trembling I vain. The old man shed tears at my dis-

the " Teachers" more comfortable. He jewels I had never worn since my resihim to me. I shuddered to look at the seemed pleased with my offering them the energy of which the Burmans are ca-

After their departure, I had an oppor-"What do you want?" Grief made nie garded man, was moved by the importu-

For the next seven months, hardly a ly friend, who without any alleged crime, day passed in which I did not visit some the King and Government continued to was thrown into prison and fetters She one member of Government, in order to supply Bundoolah with what he required, unfolded the present, and coolly said, interest their feelings on our behalf, yet their confidence in him was shaken, "Your case is not singular : the other The King's mother, sister, and brother, and their hopes far from sanguine. us to endure our long imprisonment bet-The next morning I saw three of the ter than we otherwise could have done.

that they had gone to take possession of the celebrated Bundoolah, just previous Burman thieves and robbers, that they Dr. Price and the three Englishmen Mr. Gauger's property, and that on the to his departure for Rangoon. He had had not room to lie down. There were morrow our house would be searched. I gained some advantages over the native at the time near a hundred prisoners, all each with three pair of iron fetters, and spent the day therefore, in making prep. soldiers at Arracan, 200 of whom he had in one room, without a window or hole arations to receive them; arranging and sent as prisoners to Ava : this, together for the admittance of air, and the door My only concern was how to get to the secreting as many articles as possible, with the circumstance of his having ob. half closed. I again applied to the Gov-Governor of the city, who has the entire knowing that we should be in a state of tained two or three thousand English mus- ernor of the city to allow the Missionadirection of the prison affairs, in order to starvation, unless some of our property kets, gained him a most favourable recepobtain at least a mitigation of the suffer could be preserved. I again endeavour tion at Court : every honour in the powings of the Missionaries. I sent a re- ed to gain admittance to Mr. Judson, but er of the King to bestow, was heaped up the door during the day. I offered him on him. He nad the entire management money, and promised to reward him handit him with a present. The next day I The three Officers who had taken pos- of affairs, and in fact was the real King of somely when in my power; but all in

sanguine than ever; but the morrow dashed them all, when the proud Bundoolah uttered- " I shall soon return from Rangoon, when I will release the Teachers, with all the other prisoners."

No. 3.

The war was now prosecuted with all pable. Their expectations of complete sumptuous creatures from their own terthe Burman dress altogether.

Extortion and oppression had now be-

The means which we invented for and in return, he communicated his situation on a piece of tile, on which when wet with water, the writing became invisible, but when dried perfectly legible. we were driven; it was a crime of the

Bundoolah departed from Ava, in all Trea-urer to intercede for the release of ed some months before, at the head of an equal number. The first two or three reports of the invincible General were of the most flattering nature, and were most joyfully received by the firing of cannon. Now-Rangoon was surrounded by the Burman Troops: then-the fort of the Pagoda was taken; and guns and ammnnishould the war continue ever so long : hear, that not a white face remained in Rangoon! But no such report ever came-the cannons ceased to fire on the arrival of a boat-and soon it was whispered about that the Burmans were defeated, and thousands of them killed, among whom were many officers; and that Bundoolah and the few that remained had fled to Donaboo. With what arxiety did we listen for a report-" The English are advancing!" for, in the arrival of for-I strove to work upon her feelings, by and told me by her looks and motions, eign troops, consisted our only hope of

The war now dragged on heavily on the part of the Burmans; and though

The news, at length, came, that the

white prisoners were all put inside of the common prison, in five pair of irons each; The last person to whom I applied, was and where they were so crowded with or at least to let them remain outside of

Gordon Hal ombay, acq dge of the He was ab with as muc nglish. I low, who is East India y of \$10.0 business, an aking cont s offer he ur answer. per week,

Observer.

assistance would inte ployment. He consid he heathen nduce him r a week. hly esteem and that he

work. agazine, for eath of Bon uths educat Tanaitave, ent year.

mmenced in of last June. nty-three per hurch on the r. Most of age. Ther pefully been and will pro of religion s in a great r is sinner's in

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iberia, which oah, of the s a fact. th es in the Sta ted, or contr and States!" Officers are endants-he origin—her me " Well, e that the " e a pretty s

ien .- Rub il e fine chalk, ay it on the g , and the m -Mr. Mack ured us with the upper les

ted at the Di y Hall, whi

, without a si

It in that ri of the 7th ned for one or d. - At Whit o felt at the he earth ildings and ja

kingham co

AND DESPA

he could do. He ordered, however, the materials we have mentioned. that they should be allowed to go outside quired by the King, dared not obey.

[To be continued,]

From the American Baptist Magazine. EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM MESSRS. WADE AND BOARDMAN, TO THE COR-RESPONDING SECRETARY.

Calcutta July 25th, 1826.

Rev. and Dear Sir,

We have written to Dr. Judson respecting the printing press expressing it THE BAPTIST GENERAL TRACT as our opinion, that the Committee would wish to have it removed to Amherst as soon as possible; we have not yet receiv ed any answer from him.

You will probably reccollect that we stated either in our other joint letter or in some private communications, that, in addition to very many other acts of kindness and munificence, Mr. ---, on leaving Bengal, sent us a bill of fifty rupees. From his letter, in which the bill whether he designed it as a present to us phia. as his friends, or to the Board; we supposed the former. After considerable deliberation, we concluded to expend the money in purchasing articles which would afford us pleasure and assistance in our labours among the Burmans; and which should be useful to the Board when we should have done with them. Accordingly we gave twenty rupees for one of Na irnes Orreries, and twenty-five rupees for a complete set of brass and steel mathematical instruments; each of these articles was supposed by good judges to be worth at least double the sum we paid for Chair. Br. H. Malcolm was chosen them. We hope this plan will meet the approbation of our patrons.

Should Amherst succeed, as expected, there will probably be, in a very few Circular Road on the subject, and they gus. say that, though there is one disadvantage The Committee of the Board of Direc-(viz. that it requires so much attention ) yet the advantages are probably ten times

greater than the disadvantage. One of the greatest objections to chris

tianity which the heathen can urge, is the ungodly conduct of those who bear the Christian name. The heathen are very which, with those recommended by the observing on this subject, and we want to be able to point them to a church composed of men who live as the gospel requires.

Another question of importance re spects the establishment of Schools. Shall there be schools for Burman children only, or shall we open an Fnglish school for children of the Missionaries, and other English families? It is worthy of remark, that the Benevolent Institution which Mr. and Mrs. Penney superintend, and which is composed of boys and girls from Portugese, Hindoos, Moosslemen. Chinese, Malay, and African families, has been the spiritual birth place of a large number of these youths; and that several (say from ten to twenty or thirty.) have become very useful preachers of the gospel. In this way Mr. Penney has perhaps done more towards spreading the gospel in India, than though he had devoted his time solely to preaching among and any person paying twenty-five dolthe natives. Before dismissing this subject, we take the liberty to suggest, that we think great encouragement will hereafter be afforded to schools in Burmah ; and we trust the friends in America will not be backward to furnish us with every Meeting of the Society on the 1st Wednesnecessary pecuniary means for carrying on this part of our work to the full extent of our ability.

We trust also that there will soon be loud call for more Missionaries, and that many in America will be ready to say " Lord, here am I, send me."

On arriving at Amherst our first busi ness will be to obtain some kind of houses to dwell in, and as the place is new, it is not probable we shall be able to hire any already built; of course, we shall be under the necessity of building for ourselves.

There are three kinds of houses which are common in this country; those built of brick, those whose walls are mud, and roofs thatched; and those whose walls are formed of bamboo mats, and their roofs, also, thatched.

We cannot think of building brick houses at present, because they are very expensive, though probably the cheapest in the end.

From inquiry, we apprehend the expense of the two last kinds is nearly equal; but those with mud walls are the most comfortable, as well as the most durable. The expense of a house of either of these descriptions large enough for a

ders were from a high quarter : he had vicinity of Amherst there are rocky even been commanded to execute all the mountains and hills, and a plenty of timwhite prisoners in private; and, to keep ber, perhaps houses of stone or boards them in close confinement was as little as may be built there nearly as cheap as of

We hope the time is now drawing night of the door, to eat their rice ! and, when for the spiritual emancipation of Burmah. inside, be placed as near the door as pos- The war, we hope, will prove a m-ans, sible. I was afterwards informed, from though it has been a dreadful means, of good authority, that the Queen's brother, opening the way for the angel of the ev-Mentho-gyee, had ordered the Governor erlasting gospel to fly through the whole to destroy the white prisoners; but that realm, and proclaim liberty to the capthe Governor, fearing they might be re- tives, sight to the blind, and salvation to rectors. the lost.

We solicit a constant remembrance in your prayers, that we may be the happy means of hastening the kingdom of Christ in Burmah to its consummation, and re-

> Yours in the service of the Gospel, JONA. WADE. GEO. D. BOARDMAN.

SOCIETY AND MAGAZINE.

It will be recollected that we published last week, a notice of the Annual Meeting of the Baptist General Tract Society, in Philadel

We have now received the first number of The Baptist Tract Magazine," published monthly in that city. This number contains the proceedings of the Society at their third annual, and first meeting, since the removal was enclosed, we could not well ascertain of the Society from Washington to Philadel

> From the proceedings of this meeting, we give the following extracts:

> Proceedings of the Baptist General Fract Society, at its third annual meeting; held in the Sansom street Meeting House, City of Philadelphia, Jan. 3, 1827, with the Constitution, Report of the Board of Directors, &c.

PROCEEDINGS, &c.

Wednesday Afternoon, Jan. 3, 1827.

The Society met, Br. T. Kitts, prayed -Br. Dagg, the Vice President, took the Secretary, pro tem.

There were present members of the Society: J. L. Dagg, H. Malcom, E. Cushman, Joseph Maylin, Wm. E. Ashvears, several European and Portugese ton, T. J. Kitts, W. T. Brantley, Saml. families there, so that it will be an impor- Huggens, John Hewson, S. W. Sexton, ged to renew and continue our efforts in tant question whether or not we shall at | Erasmus Thomas, Joseph Reynolds, | sending them abroad. tempt to collect an English congregation. George M'Cloud, Philologus Loud, John We have conversed with the friends in Loud, Noah Davis, and Robert W. Min-

> indiments to the Constitution, as being in their opinion necessary.

On motion, Resolved, that the Society proceed to the consideration of the subiect. It was then fully discussed, and several other amendments proposed. Committee, after several slight alterations, were unanimously adopted; and the whole Constitution thus amended, finally passed, as follows:

CONSTITUTION OF THE BAPTIST GENERAL TRACT SOCIETY.

AS AMENDED

At the Annual Meeting, held in Sansom-st. Meeting house, Philadelphia, January Sd, 1827.

Article 1. The name of this Society hall be " The Baptist General Tract Society." Its sole object shall be to diseminate evangelical truth, and to inculcate sound morals, by the distribution of

Art. 2. Any person may become a member of this Society, by paying the sum of one dollar or more annually. The payment of ten dollars at one time shall constitute a person a member for life; lars, shall be a Director for life. All Subscribers shall be entitled to receive one half the amount of their subscriptions in Tracts, at ten pages for one cent.

Art. 3. There shall be an Annual day in January, when the following officers shall be chosen by ballot, viz .- a President, Vice President, Agent, Secretary, Treasurer, and fifteen other members, who shall together form a Board of Directors, for the management of the concerns of the Society. Five members shall constitute a quorum. The Board shall have power to fill any vacancy which may occur in its own body.

Art. 4. The Directors shall superintend the publication and distribution of such Tracts, as they shall approve; the appointment of subordinate Agents: the establishment of Depositories; the formation of Auxiliary Societies, &c. They shall hold frequent meetings, under such regulations as they may adopt, in conformity with the general provisions of this Constitution. They shall appoint the place and hour for the Annual Meeting of the Society; and may, if they think proper, make arrangements for an Annual Sermon, or Public Addresses, and a collection for the benefit of the Society .-The Directors and the Treasurer, shall make an Annual Report of their proceedings.

Art. 5. Any Tract Society, contribu-

shall have the privileges of a member. of sanctioning such removal, therefore the Presidents of Auxiliaries, shall be "Resolved, That the seat of operations

Art. 6. The Agent shall conduct the the specific forms of the Gospel, with a better prosper carry into effect the measures adopted this resolution into effect." by the Board of Directors.

record of the proceedings of the Board of Treasurer has received in the year 1826. Directors and Society

all monies, and shall give to the Presi- 84. The whole amount has been appro- of obtaining our Tracts. The sum is dent for the time being, satisfactory security for the safe keeping of the funds committed to them.

Art. 9. The President shall call meeting of the Society, at the request of a majority of the Board of Directors.

Art. 10. Any alterations of this Constitution may be made at an Annual Meeting, by the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

The following persons were chosen a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

John L. Dagg, Pres't. Wm. T. Brantly, V. P. Noah Davis, Agent, Saml. Huggens, Treas'r. Philologus Loud, Sec'ry. Joseph Maylin, Thos. J. Kitts, Wm. E. Ashton, Elisha Cushman, David Jones,

Joseph H. Kenard, John Hewson, Howard Malcom, Wm. S. Hansell, John Davis, Wm. Dorman, Silas W. Sexton, George M'Cloud, George Hacker,

The Society adjourned to 7 o'clock this evening. - Br. Spratt prayed.

the chair; a hymn was sung, and brother J. Hewson opened the meeting with ges of stereotype, and extends the series the truth as it is in Jesus; of the de

The annual report was read by brother are now out of print, but will be stereo. in this cause, and give this Society N. Davis. On motion of Br. S. Huggens, typed as soon as means will allow. New to act efficiently and extensively seconded by Br. J. Hewson-the Report Tracts will be substituted for some of avail themselves of its publications was accepted.

On motion of brother W. T. Brantley, seconded by brother Wm. E. Ashton, broken, and being in stereotype, a per-Resolved, That from the confidence we feel in the utility of Religious Tracts, under the blessing of God, we are encoura- ty shall meet the expense.

on the Great Head of the Church, for a cognized, since the Society was formed." in attending a European congregation, tors, acting in this City, reported sundry divine blessing on the efforts of this Society, and would devoutly implore the influence of his Holy Spirit, to crown our

> exertions with success. Addresses were made by Messrs. W. T. Brantley, H. Malcom, and E. Cushman. Adjourned.-Br. Dagg prayed.

EXTRACTS FROM THE THIRD ANNUAL REPORT. "The servants of Christ, who are stri ving to diffuse the knowledge of his salvation, cannot always tell of the spreading of his empire. They know that HE reigns, and that his kingdom increases under his direction, beyond our calculation. Means and ends are under his controul, and he can make those which appear weak and insufficient, mighty through his grace, to the pulling down of strong holds. Labour for him is never lost. One may sow and another reap, but the harvest is sure; though neither him that planteth, nor him his people, are less so when means so that watereth, is any thing. Supported by such considerations, his people can take encouragement, even in seasons of darkness. Thus when we hear from our fellow labourers, if they cannot inform us of great success, it is pleasing to know that they are still in the work of the Lord. We hope therefore, that our brethren, who wish to promote the spread of truth by the circulation of Tracts, and have been looking to us for supplies, will be gratified to learn, that having obtained help of God, the Baptist General Tract Society still continues to operate, and that its prospects are encouraging. It devolves on a Committee in this city, appointed by the Board of Directors in the City of Washington, on their behalf, to lay before the Members, Auxiliaries, and friends of the Society, an account of the proceedings of the last year. It will be proper first to state why it is, that the Report is published in Philadelphia. From the Minutes of the Board it appears, that at a meeting held Oct. 30, 1826, they entered into a discussion on the state of the Society, and the expediency of changing the seat of its operations; after which they passed the following.""

" At the call of the Board, the Society held a meeting in Washington, Nov. 14, and passed the subsequent preamble and resolution:

"Whereas the Board of Directors of this Society, in the prosecution of the duties assigned them, have encountered many obstacles, tending to retard and embarrass their proceedings, and to limit the highly important operations of the Socie ty. And, whereas, our Baptist brethren of Philadelphia and vicinity, have assured the Board of their willingness, by person-

al efforts and contributions, to give it all

that efficiency which they are able to do.

er to comply with my request, for his or- to eight hundred rupeess; but, as in the Treasury of this Society, shall be considiate and ready transportation of others will follow the example, and shall be allowed a Tracts, to the Depositories and Socie- sum can be conveniently ered an Auxiliary, and shall be allowed a Tracts, to the Depositories and Socie- sum can be conveniently increased an Auxiliary, and shall be allowed a tracts, to the Depositories and Socie- sum can be conveniently increased the state of the Union; the steel twenty-five dollars, and the state of the Union; the state discount of ten per cent. from the usual ties, in every part of the Union; the stediscount of ten per cent. from the usual ties, in every part of the pages for a cent. Agents of rectyping of Fracts, purchase of paper, made Directors for life, it is more to the pages for a cent. Agents of rectyping of Fracts, purchase of paper, ble. The addition of fifteen times to the pages for a cent. Depositories shall have a reasonable &c. provided the Society shall think pro-Depositories shall have a reasonable ac. provided the control of its operations already paid, will be acknowledged to that City. And whereas the said Board titling the individual by compensation for their services, to be de-cided by the Board. Auxiliary Socie-to that City. And whereas the said Board titling the individual by, or for the ties shall be allowed, and are requested to of Directors did, at a meeting on the 13th shall be paid to the rank of a Directors did, at a meeting on the 13th shall be paid to the rank of a Directors did, at a meeting on the 13th shall be paid to the rank of a Directors did, at a meeting on the 13th shall be paid to the rank of a Directors did, at a meeting on the 13th shall be paid to the rank of a Directors did, at a meeting on the 13th shall be paid to the rank of a Directors did, at a meeting on the 13th shall be paid to the rank of a Directors did, at a meeting on the 13th shall be paid to the rank of a Directors did, at a meeting on the 13th shall be paid to the rank of a Directors did, at a meeting on the 13th shall be paid to the rank of a Directors did, at a meeting on the 13th shall be paid to the rank of a Directors did, at a meeting on the 13th shall be paid to the rank of a Directors did, at a meeting on the 13th shall be paid to the rank of a Directors did, at a meeting on the 13th shall be paid to the rank of a Director did not be paid to the rank of send one Delegate to the Annual Meeting of November, request the President to of the Society, to represent them, who call this meeting, for the express purpose

> ex-officio members of the Board of Di- of this Society, and all books, plates, giving the Society substantial aid. Tracts, and other property belonging is no way, we believe, in which we Art. 6. The Agent shall conduct the thereto, be transferred to Philadelphia, lay out our substance for the spra

"By referring to the documents of the Art. 7. The Secretary shall keep a Board of Directors, it appears that the including the balance in favour of the So-Art. 8. The Treasurer shall receive ciety at the last Annual Meeting, \$1118 make a stock; and putting them in a priated for the purposes of the Society, sary to furnish a congregation with a leaving the treasury empty; and the ply of Tracts for themselves, chi Board is under further engagements for and neighbours, is so small, that it can new plates, paper &c. to about \$200 .-There are sums due from Agents and er good work, for which money are Auxiliaries, in all more than twice that ed." amount, but at present they are unavailable for the purposes of the Society.

"At the last Anniversary, there were 51,564 pages of Tracts on hand. The with the Divine blessing, may be expernumber printed during the year, is 888,000 pages, making in all 939,564. The number issued in the same period from the parent Depository, is 703,513 pages; leaving 236,051 for further distribution. The following statement shows the whole number of Tracts printed by the Society since its formation: - Total, 221,500 copies, 2064,000 pages.

"Forty thousand copies more were printed in 1826, than in 18.5. The plates for ten new Tracts have been re-Society met at 7 o'clock, Br. Dagg took ceived, making 96 pages, which added to those procured previously, make 2:6 pato No. 41. The Tracts from No. 1 to 19, bleness of having all our brethren them, bearing the same numbers. Thus instrument of promoting the Kingdo the series from No. I onward will be unpetual supply of them may be kept on hand; provided the income of the Socie

"An addition of nineteen names has been made during the last year, to the list of ing on God's children to use all then On motion of brother H. Malcom, sec- life members. The whole number of onded by brother E. Cushman, Resolved, members for life, is forty six More than largement of his Church; and the That we sensibly realize our dependence eighty Auxiliary Societies have been re-

The object and plan of the Society must and many other things connected at meet the approbation of all who love the Lord Jesus, and pray for his kingdom to ing, we must leave to be supplied come. Tracts which exhibit the truths of the Gospel in a plain and pungent manner. have been greatly owned of God, for the establishment of saints, and conversion of sinners. They are therefore an instrument to be used by the Church of Christ, for the enlargement of her borders Our denomination has done comparatively little in the circulation of religious Tracts; if we except the Circular Letters addressed yearly to the Churches, which are chiefly intended for the edification of believers But the time has come for us to awake to the work of doing good among mankind at large, and by every possible method, to spread a knowledge of the way of life everlasting. Negligence and sloth in the work of God, never justifiable in cheap and convenient can be used, for the spread of the Gospel among the careless and the destitute; especially since the efforts of others thus to disseminate both truth and error, are multiplied. It becomes all the servants of Christ to promote the dispersion of Spiritual Tracts. This method of doing good is so simple and ready, that all, from the highest to the lowest, may assist. Thus the private members of our Churches, male and female, and even children, by distributing Tracts, may do something instrumentally for the salvation of souls. Every cent expended for this purpose, (and how many are squandered for trifles even by profes sors of religion,) puts a Tract in circulation; which, with the Lord's blessing, may inform, awaken, comfort or strengthen some one in his way to eternity. It is hoped the importance of this subject, w Il be duly considered by our brethren generally. If those to whom this shall come, have done any thing to promote the good work, we trust they will not be weary in well doing, but continue and redouble their exertions. If they have done nothing, let them enquire, what can we do to forward the Society's useful design? " Life Subscriptions are an efficient

means of aiding the object. There are thousands of our brethren, whose circumstances will justify giving ten dollars, to constitute themselves members for life. the subscription will justify. An individual, by becoming a life member curing a Tract of eight pages, from which the third number. The twelve number of the Society, affords the means of promillions of impressions may be made, and with a title page and index, will mill scattered abroad to a series of the millions of impressions may be made, and with a title page and index, will mill millions of impressions may be made, and scattered abroad to as many sinners, to volume of 300 pages. peace. Our female friends have already ting the pay of five punctual subscribe these descriptions large charge ting one fourth of its receipts to the from the facilities which they possess for Auxiliary Societies, and we hope many donor and Auxiliary Society, will receipt to the from the facilities which they possess for Auxiliary Societies, and we hope many

We hope that some of our more we brethren will be found sufficiently li al, to constitute themselves Director life, by the donation of that son success.

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" Our ministering brethren can do. for the prosperity of the Society, be couraging their people to form Social give life subscriptions or donation contributed without detriment to an " In conclusion, the Directors wills

ly say, that not having had space to a at large of the beneficial effects w to follow the labours of Tract Social in the instruction of the young andie ant, the reform of the vicious, the con tion of the sinful, and the establishme the believing; nor of how little car known in this world, as in the prea of the Gospel, of the amount of good to souls; of the tendency there is in work, to increase the piety and us ness of those who engage in it, with pen lance on God, looking to him for cess; of the cheapness, convenience in some respects superior advantage this method of diffusing the knowledge the glorious Redeemer; of the p and pressing need of funds, to come and carry on operations proportion some degree, to the number and dear of our Churches, and the increasing ulation of our country; of the daty afforded in his providence, for the last, not least, the absolute necessit the Holy Spirit's influence, to make subject so fruitful, important and inte fully by the reflections of our frien We commit the cause to HIM who can give success, beseeching Him to per the work of our hands, and info his servants to come to our aid wi spirit of faith, prayer, liberality and such as becomes those who are ling eternity."

To the above we subjoin the prospect the Magazine, as published in the fint i ber of the work -

PROSPECTUS OF THE BAPTI TRACT MAGAZINE.

The Board of Directors of the Ba General Tract Society, propose to po a Monthly Magazine, with the above tle; if a sufficient number of subscri can be obtained to warrant the under king. It will contain an acknowledge of all monies received into the treasur notice of the formation of Auxiliary cieties, and the est blishment of Dep ries-extracts from correspondencecounts of the beneficial effects of Tra with a variety of such other religion ter and intelligence, both of a local general character, as shall tend to the work interesting and useful ding, also, the Annual Report of ciety, and a yearly table of the Bit Associations in the United States. need of such a work is felt by the B for a medium of communication with patrons and friends, relative to plans and operations. We hope work will promote our Society's object and the cause of religion generally. number will be equivalent to a rich Tract. It will be entirely the pro of the Society; and should it yiel profits, they will be used to increase circulation of Tracts on the great in of the Gospel, necessary to be known sinners before they can be saved. attention and patronage of our breil are therefore earnestly solicited. CONDITIONS.

I. A number consisting of 24 deck mo pages, the Tract size, with a Pris cover, will be published on the in each month; to be commenced as 400

II. The terms will be one dollar 17 payable in advance, or on the deliver

III. Any person obtaining and re-

IV. Every life and other subscrib

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or themselves, chil mail. A communication through s so small, that it ca defice, especially if it contains an out detriment to any five copies or more, will rewhich money is re die attention. To promote the Saglary is our object. If the publipays for itself, we shall be satisfi-, the Directors will t aving had space to s there should be profit, it will go ree the Society's means of doing peneficial effects w lessing, may be expe We do not require postages to be any communications sent to us. ours of Tract Socie mous, however, that if they are, of the young and is the vicious, the cor riety's funds are relieved to that and the establishme and it is therefore desirable. or of how little car not demanded. postage of the Magazine, (one rld, as in the prese

n each,) being a periodical, will be. 100 miles, 1 1 2 cents, over 100 el-! cents. meeting of the Board of Directors,

n 5th, 1827, the following resoluus passed :

abed. That the Agent be authoriffusing the knowledge append to the Report, a request, in Jesus; of the de le Clerk or Moderator of each Bapall our brethren e wocation, Convention, or Domestic mary Society, in the United States. and extensively, and ally a copy of their Minutes or is, addressed to him in this city, by rotherwise, for the use of the Sothat we may have it in our power ish a summary account of all such of our denomination, exhibiting numbers, officers, tim and places of w. &c. and that a copy of our Anport he sent in exchange. -n. - The Agent hopes the insertion

providence, for the shore will be sufficient. Minutes etings held in 1826, are desired. nures to request in addition, that influence, to make sociations, &c. will appoint some be their correspondent, whose hings connected with all Post-office shall be inserted, anin their Minutes.

> m.-Editors of religious publicawhich circulate especially in the denomination, are requested to in leabove prospectus and resolution, much of our Report, &c. as shall binform our brethren generally, of tiety's state and prospects.

All Communications relative to the orders for Tracts, remittances, to be addressed to Noah Davis, Philadelphia.

criptions for this work will be received ofice of the Christian Secretary, and ded to the Agent at Philadelphia.

think the change of location of this So dicions.-The reasons for this step athe body of the Report, are important We trust the Convention of Churches State, will at their next Appual Meeton a suitable plan, on which they will enxiliary to this Society.

for the Christian Secretary. ORRECTION CORRECTED.

erred with surprise in a late numour paper, several strictures of a under the signature of ACHAI. on a purported extract from the an Almanac. The only correcis to quote the passage as it stands | ishing Burmans. Imanae; and as it was approved Committee by whom that little sanctioned. The words of the tiely Islands, almost universal. anion of the Churches, and many otharge proportion of whom are adults, diffying evidence of piety."

affectionately believed, that the Reneed give no offence to any evan-Christian; and in this form only, been issued by the American Tract who have printed for 1827, an 65,000 copies of the Almanac. hould be mentioned, however, by explanation, that this little work Put in type for the Boston ediwhich it was put in type, to the perthen above. The correction was dited to the publishers of the Bosand I know of no way to acfor its having met the eye of Achai-Atheform quoted by him, except by has that a few copies were struck

Subscriptions will be received by front Street; or may be communihim through any member of the cer of the American Tract Society, institu-Subscribers at a distance, will ted at New York. he explicit in stating their names

# CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1827.

The Board of the Convention of Baptist Churches in this State and vicinity, held their quarterly meeting agreeably to notice, at the vestry of the Baptist Meeting-house in this city, on Tuesday, the 6th inst .- The accounts given by the Missionaries employed by the Board, of the good hand of the Lord upon them in their work, was truly refreshing. The session of the Board was peculiarly harmonious; and the hearts of the brethren were encouraged to continue, and increase their exertions for the upbuilding of Zion. The same Missionaries were appointed as before, and on the same circuits, with the exception of brother Silas Ambler, who, in consequence of a call from the Church in Cornwall to become their Pastor, has concluded to locate in that place. Brother Isaac Dwinnell was appointed by the Board to suc eed him, as Missionary in the Barton's motion was negatived, Aves, 19 North West circuit.

The prayers and co-operation of the friends of Immanuel, are desired in behalf of the Missionaries, and every faithful watchman on the walls of Zion; that they may be successful in winning souls to Christ, and in restoring the Macartney was fully discussed and rejected. waste places of Zion.

al Conference. - Agreeably to adjournment, a number of Ministers assembled with the Baptist Church at Wintonbury, on Wednesday, the 7th inst. and after religious exercises, embracing a Sermon from brother Isaac Kimball, from 2d Cor. v. 20. a Ministerial Conference was organized, to be holden quarterly, and brother Henry Stanwood, of Bristol, was appointed standing Secretary.

### REVIVALS.

It is with pleasure we learn, that the good work of the Lord is progressing at Stratford, and that about 30 have been brought through thereof. The bill for the establishment of grace, to "know the joyful sound."

Haven, there are some favourable appearan of dollars, hitherto authorized to be kept in ces of a revival.

At Lyme and New London, we learn that work of grace has commenced.-In Groton the revival is progressing.—Some favourable The consideration of the Bankrupt Bill was indications appear in Killingworth, and a number have already been brought to rejoice Berrien. Mr. Hayne closed the debate with in the great salvation. At Middletown the re- a brief and eloquent speech in support of the vival continues to progress in the Baptist

Is not the language of the Saviour to his early disciples, peculiarly applicable to the Church at the present time? "Say not four months and then cometh the harvest, but lift up your eyes and behold, the fields are white already to the harvest."

The copious article in this paper, on the subject of the American Baptist Tract Sociey in Philadelphia, we hope will receive the particular consideration of our brethren: and we trust the Convention of Churches in this State, will think it expedient in some way to co-operate with this Society.

We desire that those Agents for this paper, who may have received an excess of the first number of the 4th vol. will return them to

We feel obliged by the receipt of the article in answer to "Achaicus."-We doubt not it will be perfectly satifactory to him, as it is to

The Journal of Mrs. Judson, commenced on the first page of this paper, although long, tween Arkansas and Louisiana. After some we doubt not will be read with deep interest to a third reading. The bill for reducing the by our friends. She well sustains the characture duty on imported salt was read a second time. trust, which is requisite to satisfy ter of the Christian Heroine, and we trust is Mer of that article, and all your designed for still greater usefulness to the per-

We are again under the painful necessity of desiring a portion of our readers, to peruse atac are, "Family prayer is [viz. in tentively the conditions of this paper, as published each week -It is the first article on the 2000 have been received into full first page. We will make one quotation from the conditions, viz. " Postages paid by subscribers." This refers to all postages of the paper, and letters of every description concerning the paper.

Silver will not pay mail transportation, and leave any balance. Last week we received a Letter, with a \$2 bill and a 64 cent piece-for the postage of the 64 cts. we paid 124 cents. ed on private bills. Such as had passed through the Committee of the Whole on Fri-This week we received a Letter with \$1 enclosed, on which we paid postage 21 cents .-In future where we are taxed with postage on sion of the bill for the relief of Willie Blount, Mesars. Lincoln & Edmands, of Letters, we shall invariably charge it to the The proof sheets were then writer, provided the postage amounts to more the publishing Committee, than 3 per cent on the remittance.—We hope the phrase was changed from this notice will meet the approbation of all this notice will incert the success of the pa-

Churches that were invited to assist in the constitution of a Church, and an Ordination, swer to the call. Mr. Forsyth disclaimed any

of that number in which their con- made. If so, it is to be regretted; but it from the consideration, that Letters address is hoped that with these explanations, no sed to those Churches were sent in a bundle one will be inclined to censure either the with the one addressed to the Hartford Church discriptions Depository, No. 13, Committee, the printers of the Boston with a request to have them put into the Hart edition, or the little work itself .- An offi- ford Post Office. We have since been in formed, that other Churches in this vicinity have received the same invitation, by a different conveyance. And we would also men tion, that the invitation of those Churches at a distance, arose from their connection and intimate acquaintance with the candidate for

# General Katelligence.

Congressional.

Nineteeth Congress - Second Session. SENATE-January 26-February 1.

On Friday the consideration of the Bank rupt bill was resumed. Mr. Reed opposed the bill in a speech of about two hours length. and moved an amendment to the first section of the bill, providing that nothing in the bill should be construed to extend to contracts made previous to the passage of the bill. The mendment was rejected; ayes, 16 noes, 32. Mr. Barton, moved the consideration of the notion to strike out 93d section.

On Saturday, the co sideration of the Bank upt bill was resumed: a debate took pluce on the motion of Mr. Birton to reconsider the motion to strike out the 93d section. Mr. Noes 26.

On Monday, the considera ion of the Bankrupt bill was resumed. Mr. Robbins spoke at considerable length in support of the bil. The bill was then laid on the table, with the understanding that it should be taken up on Wednesday. The bill for the relief John

O Tuesday, an unsuccessful attempt was made by Mr. Dickerson to call up the bill Hartford and Middlesex Baptist Ministeri- for distributing a portion of the revenue of the United States among the several States. The bill for the relief of Parke Walton, of Missisippi, was after some discussion, reject ed. The bill for opening a Military Road, from Fort Smith, in the territory of Ark insas, to Natchitoches, in Louisiana, was considered and rejected. The bill author zing the confirmation and settlement of priv te Land Claims in East Florida, was as amend ed, ordered to a third reading. The Senate was engaged about two hours in Executive business.

On Wednesday, Mr. Chandler from the Committee on the Militia, reported a Bill to provide for the national defence, by the estabishment of an uniform militia system through out the United States, and for the discipline an Arsenal in the State of Maine was ordered to a third reading. The bill appropriating In the Baptist Church and Society at North annually one half of the sum of two millions the Treasury, to the debt due to the tommissioners of the Sinking Fund, until that debt shall be extinguished, was taken up; and af ter some discussion, was laid on the table .resumed Mr. Smith, of South Carolina, opposed the bill. He was replied to by Mr. The question was then taken, on order ing the bill to a third reading, and decided in the negative, as follows; Yeas .- Messrs. Bateman, Benton, Berrien.

Bouligny, Edwards, Harrison, Hayne; John son of Ky. Kane, Knight, Mills, Robbins. Silsbee, Smith of Md. Thomas-15.

Nays .- Messrs. Barton, Bell, Chandler, Chase, Clayton, Cobb, Dickerson, Eaton, Hendricks, King, Macon, Mar s, Randolph, Reed, Ridgely, Ruggles, Sanford, Seymour, Smith, of S. C. Tazewell, Van Buren, White, Willey, Williams, Woodbury .- 25.

On Thursday, the bill for distributing a portion of the revenue of the United States a mong the several States was called up by Mr. Dickerson, who explained its object in a speech of great length: on motion of Mr. Benton, the bill was then laid on the table.

Mr. Sanford moved the reconsideration of the vote taken the day previous on ordering the Bankrupt Bill to a third reading: which motion, after a long discussion, was decided in the affirmative, 20 to 17. The bill was then on motion of Mr. Sanford, recommitted to a Select Committee, with instructions to strike out the 93d section. Messrs Hayne, Berrien, Sanford, Van Buren, and Silsbee, were appointed the Committee. The bill to construct a road from a point opposite Memphis, in Tennessee, to Little rock in Arkansas, was taken up. Mr. Hendricks moved an amendment to the bill, by adding two sections, providing for a road from Fort Smith in Arkansas, to Fort Townson, on the boundary bediscussion, the bill, as amended, was ordered Mr. Smith, of Md. supported the bill, and Mr. Holmes opposed it Before the question was taken on ordering it to a third reading, the Senate adjourned.

House-January 26--Febuary 1.

On Friday, an unsuccessful attempt was made to bring up the Manufacturers' Bill, and also the bill to make provisions for the survivng officers of the army of the revolution .-The propositions were defeated on the ground that Friday and Saturday are, by a rule of the House, considered as days on which priv ate bills have a preference, unless ordered otherwise by the House. The regulation was enforced: in consequence of which, about seven bills were acted on in Committee of the whole, and ordered to be engrossed and read

third time on Saturday. On Saturday, the House was again occupiday, were read a third time and passed. The residue of the day was occupied in the discusformerly Governor of Tennessee, whose claim on the government arises out of expenditures during the late war. This case had been frequently before Congress, and has been acted on from session to session. but never got through both Houses. It was a third time by a vote of 73 to 68, the Ayes and Noes being called on the question. A brief discussion also took place on a recolu-In our last, we mentioned a number of Secretary of War to comply with the terms

hension of the import of the resolution. Mr Everett, on this admission, suggested that the former resolution was not understood. the best way was to prepare a new one which would be understood, and not to direct a com hance ith that which it was admitted was ot understood The resolution on motion o Mr. Everett, was finally laid on the table.

nent to the resolution offered by Mr. For th, ond laid on the table on Saturday, which was adopted. Some discussion took place of the resolution offered by Mr. Woods, in relation to the conduct of the Commissioner appointed to treat with the Chickasaw and noctaw Indians but the time having elapsed, he discussion was arrested. The bill for the relief of Wille Blount was passed, after some discussion: and after an unsuccessful motion to recommit it by Mr. Long The bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange ten millions of stock was then taken n committee of the whole on the state of the Union, on motion of Mr. Cook. An amend ment was offered by Mr. Verplanck, the purport of which was t give a discretionary ower to the Secretary of the Treasury to is sue Treasury notes, should the other projects fail. The committee then rose, and the a mendment was ordered to be printed.

On Tuesday, the resolution offered by Mr Woods, and discussed on Saturday, was laid on the table. A bill was reported by Mr. Mercer, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, to authorize the subscriptions of stock to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. to the amount of two and a half millions. The House in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union discu-sed the manufactur ers' bill. Mr. Pierce delivered his senti ments in favour of it, and Mr. Claiborne, and Mr. Mitchell, of South Carolina, again-

On Wednesday, the House acted on he Manufacturers Bill in the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union. The proposition of Mr. Barney, which went to estab lish a fourth minimum, was agreed to. Some ther propositions were made to amend, but they were rejected and the Committee rose and reported the Bill. Mr. Cambreleng moved his amendment in the House and com menced some observations in reply to Mr. D vis, who spoke at length and with much ability in favour of the bill.

On Thursday the House was again engaged in the discussion of the Manufacturers' bill,-the bill for the better regulation of the Ordnance department, and several bills or private or local character.

# LATEST FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, Jan. 1. Important News from Lisbon, - We have he gratification this day of communicating he most sati-factory intelligence with respect to Portugal.

The Sir Edward Banks, steam vessel, arived at Portsmouth last nigh, at 11 o'clock. and brought passenger Mr. Black, with despatches for government. She left Lisbon on the 26th, in the evening, and made her pasage home in five days.

Private letters speak with the highest enhusiasm and praise of the prompt and deciwe measures adopted by government. Mr. Canning's speech had been printed and circu lated, and the effect is produced upon the rate like a charm, dispelling at once all the engaged in the scaling business. gloom and fears that prevailed, anunating every class of persons with renewed hope and

vigour. The extraordinary rapidity with which the succour of England had reached the shores of Portugal, excited general admiration. While hey were only waiting to hear of promised aid, British ships and British troops had anchored in the waters of the Tagus. The efect as electrical.

The Pyramus was the only vessel, we believe, which at the date of these advices, had landed troops; but four line of battle ships, with other detachments, were seen off the Burlings by the Sir Edward Banks, as she left the Tagus.

The condition of the rebels must soon, we think, bring matters to a close. All the latest accounts represent them as being discomfited, wherever they have come in contact with

Constitutional troops. The Marquis de Chaves was at Lamego. with 10,000 troops-ill equipped, and dispirited. In the province of Alentejo, the Count de Villa Flor had repulsed the insurgents, un-

der the command of Magessi. When the 4th (King's own) Regiment of Foot landed, they were received by the populace with the loudest acclamations.

A private letter, dated Lisbon, 25th De cember, mentions that the 4th and 25th En glish regiments were landing on Christmas day, which the inhabita nts considered a favourable omen. The progress of the insurgents was slow. The Marquis de Chaves' advanced troops, in place of marching on Oporto, were on the direct road to Lisbon, for the 42. purpose, according to report, of striking a grand blow at the capital, they marched upon Viseu and Coimbra. It was confidently stated that an engagement had taken place, but not of a decisive nature, but by the result, two of the Marquis de Chaves' regiments are stated to have laid down their arms, and afterwards joined the Constitutionalists.

All the great powers had approbated the conduct of England, and condemned that of Spain. The speech of the French minister on the subject will be found below. Th. London Courier of Dec. 30th, says: " The Ministe s of Charles X. have proved themselves alike the friends of France and Eu rope, by their cordial co-operation with Eng land, in endeavouring to repair existing evils. without the application of so severe, so dan gerous and so hazardous a remedy as war."

Spain .- A Liverpool paper remarks: There is every reason to believe that the Spanish Government, conscious of its own weakness, and deserted by France and the Holy Allies, has consented to recognize the present government of Portugal. This being the case, all danger of war is past.

"We have seen a gentleman who left Mad rid the 5th inst. He descr bes the country to be in a state of complete decay. Regular business is entirely suspended; and the trade of Spain at this moment, he says, is in the hands of the smugglers. Robberies and mur ordered on Saturday to be engrossed and read | ders are nightly committed in the capital and the other principal towns, and the roads are infested with banditti. From the impoverished condition of the people the funds of the church are much crippled, and those that still remain available are fettered with so many conditions by the priests and monks, before they will suffer any portion of them to be apbefore the correction was next week, in Vernon. Our publication arose intention to censure the Department, but at-

tributed the imperfect return to a misappre- | reach the finance minister, whose embarrate nents are hourly increasing. He laught at he idea of Spain acting offensively in any

contest; and declares it as his opinion, that no great country was ever more ent rely hors de combat than Spain at present. The Algerines have captured the Spanish ship Agnila, off St. Mary, on a voyage from On Monday. Mr. Everett offered an amend-

St. Andero to Cadiz, and put the crew in irons at Algiers. The captors came under the Spanish flag. The Consul is negociating for their ransom.

Greece.- Lord and Lady Cochrane, it is aid, will spend the winter in Italy !!!

The Greek frigate Hellas, from New York, had arrived off Malta-all well. She proceeded immediately to Napoli.

Letters from Ancona, dated 12th Nov. state that the oreeks had made a most successful resistance at Athens. Nothing had been heard of the Egyptian fleet, nor of its having left Alexandria. Ibrahim, who had entrenched himself at Tripolitzi, was exposed to the greatest distress by his policy in ruining the barvests. The Greeks also suffered. Fifteen argoes of provisions had been forwarded from Ancona to the Greeks at the expense of the French and Swiss Consuls.

It is said that the foreign ambassadors at the Porte are so diligent in their negociations for the Greeks that a favourable result may be anticipated.

African Colonization .- From the proceedngs had, it appears probable that the Legislature of Maryland will appropriate one thousand dollars a year to aid in the transportation of free persons of colour to Africa, under direction of the Colonization Society. We carnestly wish that this appropriation may be made. Let us keep the door open for the egress of this class, who seriously interfere with the pursuits of a more desirable popula -tion, without advancing their own prosperity among us .- Nile's Register.

It is sail, says the New York Statesman, that orders have been received at the Navy Ya ds at Philadelphia, Brooklyn and elsewhere, to fit out all vessels in each. The ocasion of these orders have given rise to some

Tea Case .- Six hundred and twenty-two bills of indictment, have been found by the Grand Jury of Philadelphia, for concealing teas. Seven persons only are implicated .-The names of these individuals were published in a former number of this paper .- Middlesex

The Commerce of Calcutta, as stated in our French papers, amounts on an average to fourteen mi lions of pounds sterling a year. About 600 vessels enter that port annually. In 1717 Calcutta was nothing but an inconsiderable little village, surrounded by marshes an i forests : it now contains more than one hundred thousand houses, and extends more than two leagues along the banks of the riv-

The English are estimated at 600,000; and the whole population of the city and environs within the compass of 70 miles each way, is stated at more than two millions,

Seal Skins .- Since 1819, fifteen cargoes of fur seal skins, taken within the southern Arctic circle, have been brought into the port of Sionnington, Conn. and sold for 277,597 dolpublic mind, was amazing. It seemed to op- lars. Four vessels from Stonnington are now

> Reading .- "Nothing" say the Editors of he Boston Spectator and Ladies' Album, affords us more pleasure on going into a house, than to find books lying about with the appearance of being frequently used. We look upon the members of the family with more respect than would be excited by expensive furniture and rich dress, for we consider them as possessed of the best kind of wealth-mental treasures."

> A Newspaper better than Rum - Winter evenings should be accupied in reading, by those who have not business to employ them. Nine tenths of mankind spend more time in positive idleness, neither in business, recreation, nor needful repose, than is necessary, if employed in judicious reading, to make them very intelligent members of society. But how many are there who do not even read a newspaper. They have not time, and can't afford he expense! yet they can idle away 2 or 3 hours in a day, and spend the price or half a dozen newspapers, or a share in a public library, for rum to pour down their necks .-Medical Intelligencer.

> > MARRIED.

At Canton, by Rev. Isaac Kimball, Mr. Edward Blakesly, of Plymouth, to Miss Emeline Woodford, of Canton. At Burlington, by Rev. Ehenezer Hall.

Mr. Ezra Cleveland of Burlington, aged 78, to Miss Eunice Dooltitle of Waterbury, aged

At Middletown, (Upper Houses,) Mr. Timolon Bullard, of Hartford, to Miss Harriet At Middle Haddam, Mr. Henry D. Brad-

dock, to Miss Emily Smith, of the former

At Bristol, Mr. Israel Russell, of Middletown, to Miss Rachel Peck, of the former

At Andover, Mr. John Dickerson, of Middletown, to Miss Celia Galpin, of Berlin. At New Haven, Capt. James W. Hale, to

Miss Almira Howe Davenport. Mr. Leverett Cooper, to Mrs. Sarah E. Scott. At Northampton, Mr. Charles Beck, to Miss Louisa Heashaw; Mr. Quartus Clapp,

to Miss Cynthia Pierce. At Belchertown, Mr. Enoch James, of Williamsburgh, to Miss Aramilla R. Dwight.

CEITUARY.

In this city, Mr. Stephen Dodge. At Saybrook, on the 30th ult. Miss Esther Foster, aged twenty five years. In her death, the Church has lost a devoted friend .- During a lingering illness, she continued firm and unshaken in her faith and hope, through the merits of her Redeemer; and has left a bright xample of patience, resignation and piety.

At Danbury, Jan. 9th, 1827, Deborah, daughter of Mr. Fairchild Ambler, in the 14th year of her age.

The beauteous youth is gone. The much loved object's fled, Entered her long eternal home,

And number'd with the dead. At Chatham, Mrs. Abigal Miles, wife of Rev. Smith Miles, Rector of Christ's Church. At North Guilford, Mr. Stephen Bartlett,

aged 65. At North Killingworth, Mr. Levi Hull

# POETRY.

## WHY DO WE LOVE.

From the New Monthly Magazine, A London Publication.

I often think each tottering form That limps along in life's decline, Once bore a heart as young, as warm, As full of idle thoughts as mine.

And each has had its dream of joy, His own unequalled pure romance; Commencing when the blushing boy First thrills at lovely woman's glance.

And each could tell his tale of youth, Would think its scenes of love evince More passion, more unearthly truth, Than any told before or since.

Yes-they could tell of tender lays, At midnight penu'd in classic shades; -Of days more bright than modern days; -Of maids more fair than living maids.

Of prospects too untimely cross'd, Of passions slighted or betray'd, Of kindred spirits early lost, And buds that blossom but to fade.

Of beaming eyes and tresses gay, -Elastic form, and noble brow; And charms-that all have pass'd away, And left them-What we see them now!

So very light and frail a thing ! And must youth's brightest visions move, Forever on Time's restless wing?

And is it so-Is human love

Must all the eyes that still are bright, And all the lips that talk of bliss, And all the forms so fair to night, Hereafter-only come to this?

Then what are love's best visions worth, If we at length must lose them thus? If all we value most on earth, Ere' long must fade away from us?

If that one being whom we take, From all the world, and still recur, To all she said-and for her sake, Feel far from joy-when far from her-

If that one form which we adore From youth to age, in bliss or pain, Soon withers-and is seen no more-Why do we love--if love is vain!

#### CINCINNATI, Jan. 1, 1827. ANSWER.

Oh! that my lyre could breathe a song As sweet as that you wove !-Its chords should pour the strain along, And tell you, why we love.

For I, fair visions, too have known, Love's purest joys were mine; Though now the dream of bliss has flown, And pass'd away like thine !

Then listen, while I talk of love, And beauty's beaming eye, Tell why these visions swiftly move, And why they fade and die.

'Tis sad, yet sweet, to pause and gaze On scenes to memory dear, Live o'er again departed days, And feel those pleasures near.

Imagination brings that face Which late my sorrows cheer'd, I linger near each well known place, Her tenderness endear'd.

Then fancy's flitting figures move, On memory's fading page: They glow 'mid scenes of former love, And deepest woes assuage.

Oh! since the darkness of the tomb Clos'd o'er that precious form: Sometimes sweet visions cheer the gloom. And smile amid the storm.

A voice of love salutes my ear. A tender eye meets mine, Her accents still I see . to hear. In tones almost divine.

But, ah! those tender ties are riven, Which fond affection twin'd: And far away those joys are driven, While I am left behind!

Now o'er the visions of the past, I cast a mournful eye; And see spread out a dreary waste, Beneath a cloudy sky!

And though I love to wander long O'er fields where once we stray'd,-And linger those green vales among, Or rest beneath the shade,

Where love and joy and chaste delight, 'Mid smiling hours flew by, So swift, that scarce I mark'd their flight, Nor deem'd their exit nigh;

And though my tenderest thoughts delight On memory's page to trace, Each glittering ray, each beam of light, Which falls upon her face;

Yet when I've trac'd, so oft, anew, The paths where once we rov'd. And then recall the last adieu Of her whom most I lov'd-

By such reflections I am taught, How frail earth's comforts prove-Tis then the mind revolves the thought Why we so fondly love!

When smiling hours for aye are flown,

And rent our holiest ties, When in the world, bereft, alone, Our bosoms torn with sighs;

When those on whom our hearts were plac'd Greet us on earth no more, Nor we those tranquil pleasures taste, Which cheer'd our hearts before;—

We find that all is emptiness, A glittering, pageant show— That here is no substantial bliss, No lasting joy below;

Then the BLEST PAGE, and that alone, The myst'ry will explain, Why thus our bleeding hearts are torn, And we, bereav'd, remain;

There the fair field of wisdom lies, Its paths we then explore; The world throws off its deep disguise-Illusions cheat no more !

Along the page of truth divine With new delight we rove, And mark in every precious line, The reasons why we love.

igh 'mid the glories of His throne, Th' ETERNAL mark'd our grief, And from His bosom gave His Son Who flew to our relief.

Array'd in robes of light He came, Descending from above, Upon His breast he wore a name-The tender name of LOVE-

Yes, He was harmless, gentle, pure, Compassionate in heart, That He our sorrows might endure, And peace and hope impart.

Oh! see His eye-it beams afar Resplendent through the gloom! A pure and radiant " MORNING STAR," To light the wanderer home.

His soft persuasive accents hear, See round Him glories shine! List to the Saviour-bow thine ear, For His are words divine!

"That form, the idol of thy love, Was hidden from thine eyes, That thou might'st seek a home above,

A mansion in the skies. What though the fig tree bloom no more, The vine its fruit deny, Though withered this thy loveliest flower, And all thy comforts die-

"Tis mine to heal the broken heart, To pour in oil and wine, The choicest blessings to impart, And lead to joys divine.

"Then look beyond this mortal shore, Pierce through these shades of time, And beaven's eternal scenes explore, Which mortal scenes outshine;

Look all around-the wing of time, It sweeps thy friends away; Where is the bliss which late was thine? Thine idols-where are they ?-

And quickly too this busy throng, With all their hopes and fears, Swept by the hast'ning years along, Will pass this vale of tears;

But yonder in that world of light, A habitation stands, E'en now it opens on the sight, A house not made with hands "

Glorious and bright the portals rise, Inviting thee to come, Steadfast gaze on—secure the prize, And Heaven shall be thy home. I here shalt thou raise the anthem high,

That here 'twas thine to prove,

How frail were earthly joys, and why So fondly mortals love. Pause then, vain man! no more arraign,

Heaven's high and just decree: Nor deem thy tenderest loves are vain Though so they seem to thee. But kneel, and kiss the chast'ning rod,

Own him thy Father and thy God, And at His footstool bow. "Then when the waves of Jordan roll,

Which lays thine idols low,

And toss thy feeble bark. Borne high above the storm's control. "Though wild the death-winds howl and rage,

Though dark th' o'erwhelming wave, I'll bear thee up-the storm assuage My arm is strong to save !-

Earth's shipwreck'd scenes forever o'er, And past the storms of death, High in salvations realms thou'lt soar. And draw immortal breath.

Then, erring mortal, shalt thou know, (If found with me above,) Why those who dwell on earth below,

So truly, fondly love !"

E. R.

# NO. 12.

Nature.

Divine rectitude scorns the idea. Let of the Society to be gaining friends in diflaws, it says, be perfectly good, however ferent parts of the country-and the Colbad the persons for whom they are de- ony at Liberia, to be in a state of encoursigned. The former is, indeed, the dic- aging prosperity. Addresses were proby no higher principles, have acted ac. Boston, by the Hon. Henry Clay. Secre cording to it, both in ancient and modern tary of State, and by the Hon. Mr. times. This was the wisdom of the an- Weems, of Maryland, and a few remarks and many in modern times, have laughed Loudon, Virginia. The address of Mr. loud at the folly of attempting to give a Knapp, considering that it was an almost perfect code of laws, to an imperfect and extempore effort, was a superior producdepraved nation. The religion which tion, highly creditable to himself, and parthe legislators of old blended in their sys | ticularly gratifying to an attentive auditem, was of a piece with their laws; and ence. The address of Mr. Clay was indulged eager appetites, and heated pas- accomplished orator. sions. Mahomet acted on the same principles. How gratifying are many of his it was maxims to flesh and blood! To be allowed to retain and to cherish evil dispowhom they were proposed. Is this the the Slave Trade as piracy. cause, that the Koran is more respectfully spoken of by many modern Deists, than this Memorial, consists of the Hon. Mr. the New Testament? They will at least Mercer, Gen. Walter Jones, and the own, that none of their party have ever Rev. Dr. Laurie. appeared the advocates for an austere morality.

open war, and irreconcilable enmity with Board of Managers, in place of Rev. Dr. every evil disposition in the human heart. It tolerates none: it denounces an anthe. the Rev. R. R. Gurley; who is Cor- all the cables ever made, and all the anma against all. Of the most odious sins, responding Secretary, in place of Elias disobedience to parents, dishonesty, in B. Caldwell, Esq. deceased .- Col. Star. justice, murder, and adultery, it speaks with abhorrence : it says they ought not even to be named among Christians. But has sinned, he seeks to hide it as Achan when providence contradicts the promthis is not all: it descends into the heart; his wedge of gold. As it is hard to get ise.

form and degree. It forbids the indulmay applaud the heroic ambition of one, he love of glory in another, the successful pursuits of affluence in a third, the high minded pride, the glowing patriotism which would compet all the neighboring nations to bow the neck, the steady pursuit of revenge for injuries received, and a sovereign contempt of the rude and ignoble vulgar; christianity condemns them principles, the exercise of the opposite dispositions, humility, contentment, meekness, charity, forgiveness, perfection, &c neighbor, and hate thine enemy : but I shift off their sin. say unto you. Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that course, and speeds better; as a dutiful hate you, and pray for them which de. child, when he hath committed a fault. spitefully use you, and persecute you; doth not stay till others go and tell his that ye may be the children of your fath. er in Heaven: for he maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust. Be ye therefore perfect, even as your father which is in heaven, is perfect." Rom. xii. 20, 21. "Dearly beloved, avenge not yourselves: but if thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink : for in so doing thou shalt heap coals of fire upon his head. Be not overcome of evil; but overcome evil with good." 1 Peter, iii. 9. "Not rendering evil for evil, or railing for railing; but contrawise blessing; knowing that ye are thereunto called, that ye should in-

herit a blessing." What a system of opposition to evil. and of the purest goodness, is here! To beneath, such divine sentiments cannot come. Nor do they grow on earth :for no such seeds have been sown there. Will it be thought unreasonable if I down from Heaven ?"-Bogue.

American Colonization Society .- The on Saturday evening last, in the Hall of

Presidents, in the Chair. Several gentlemen were present, as The New Testament is in direct opposition Delegates from Auxiliary Societies. Res-Laws, it has been asserted, must be the usual style of compliment. The Resuited to the dispositions and manners of port of the Board is a long and interestwas designed to be sweet to the taste of finely conceived, and eloquently pro-

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to prepare and cause to be trans sitions in the heart, and yet to be on the lated into the several languages of most and various afflictions; and may have road to paradise, is beyond measure deli- current use, in Europe and America, a fears without, and fightings within. cious to every lover of iniquity. We are memorial to the sovereign authority of not to wonder, if such systems were re- every maritime nation on both Continents a storm, than the children of wisdom ceived without a struggle, by those to earnestly soliciting the denunciation of themselves? The fiercer the tempest,

The Committee appointed to prepare

The officers of the Society are the same as last year, with the exception of thus, and that always in a night of sorrow But here is a religion which declares Mr. Thomas Randall, who is one of the and anguish, are tossed on the rough sea Wilmer, removed from the District : and

The Hypocrite, - When the hypocrite more orless on Him who cannot fail, even it puts forth its hand and plucks out ev- a hen off her nest so it is hard to get such Now, as no ship goes to sea without

pery root of bitterness which, springing a one to come off his tusts, and disclose her cables and anchors, though the root of bitterness which, springing a one to come off his tusts, and disclose her cables and anchors, though the root of bitterness which, springing a one to come off his tusts, and disclose her cables and anchors, though the root of bitterness which, springing a one to come off his tusts, and disclose her cables and anchors, though the root of bitterness which, springing a one to come off his tusts, and disclose her cables and anchors, though the root of bitterness which, springing a one to come off his tusts, and disclose her cables and anchors, though the root of bitterness which is the root of bitterness up, would pollute the soul, and defile the him not out, he will not betray himself. should do every thing in first later the later than the later up, would pollute the soul, and defile the them trees to determ him not out, he will not betray himself. should do every thing in faith it is impossible to the late. life. Many principles which the world approves, as ambition, the eager pursuit I cannot set out the different dispositions out faith it is impossible to please approves, as ambition, the eager pursuit of the sincere and false heart in this matof wealth, fondness for pleasure, pride, of the sincere and false heart in this matometer to please to share the harbor of the sincere and false heart in this matometer to please the harbor of the sincere and false heart in this matometer than by the case of an eye serenvy, revenge, contempt of others, and ter, better than by the case of an eye seremulation, the Gospel condemns. These vant and a child. When an eye servant the world considers on many occasions to breaks a glass or spoils any of his masbe harmless, in some commendable: ter's goods, all his care is to hide it and christianity condemns them all, in every therefore he throws the pieces away in some dark hole, where he thinks they gence of them even in thought; and com- will never be found, and then he is not mands the desire to be strangled in its troubled for the wrong he has done his birth. Neither the hands, the tongue, master, but glad that he has managed so the head, nor the heart, must be guilty of as not be discovered. Thus the hypoone iniquity. However much the world crite would count himself a happy man, could he but lay his sin out of God's sight. It is not the treason he dislikes, but fears to be known as a traitor; and therefore, though it is as impossible to blind the eye of the Almighty as it is to cover the face of the sun with our hand that it should not shine, yet the hypocrite will attempt it. We find a wo pro nounced against such. "Wo unto them all, and enjoins the disciples of Jesus to that dig deep, to hide their counsel from the Lord." This is a sort of sinners, without delay. Not one is to be spared, whose care is not to make their peace though dear as a right eye, for use or when they have offended, but to hold pleasure: or even necessary as a right their peace and stand demurely before hand, for defence or labour. While the God, as Gehazi before his master, as if gospel insists on the destruction of evil they had been no where but where they should be. These are they whom God will put to shame. There is a time coming when he will overtake them; his teris strictly enjoined. As a specimen, read rours will search their consciences and preaching for some time, his soulse the words of the book itself. Matt. v. 43, bring forth what they stiffly deny, making set with desponding and melanchele 44, 45, 48. "Ye have heard that it it appear to themselves and others, what hath been said. Thou shalt love thy juggling and deceit they have used to But the sincere soul takes another

father, nor till his father shows by his frowning face it is come to his ear; being prompted by the love he bears to break it to pieces." "That is not his dear father and the sorrow which increases in his heart every moment that he stays, he goes and eases his heart by a ges." full and free confession of his fault.

# ON THE ANCHORS OF THE SHIP.

Men unacquainted with navigation, would think that the cables to which the anchors are appended, were fastened to calculations, the mountainous rock some part above deck : but it is not so : into shivers. they come from the very inmost part of the ship, and are as it were its bowels winding out. Even so, faith, which is the anchor of the soul, in all her faculties, going out and fastens on Christ.

And, as it is enough to the ship that mer of God's word. what source shall we trace it? From she rides safe at her moorings, though her anchors are not exposed to every eye, but hid beneath a heap of waters, and They spring not from the human heart; only known by their effects, that she keeps by her station, in spite of winds and waves, of tides and storms. Just so, it is should say, "They must have come enough that the anchor of the soul be fixed within the veil, though concealed from vu gar view, it will be known by its sweet effects. The soul shall abound in fruits Annual Meeting of this Society took place of righteousness, shall find a sweet tranquility within, shall be stable like Mount the House of Representatives. The Zion, while the wicked shall be tossed Hon Richard Rush, one of the Vice like a rolling thing before the whirlwind.

Sometimes a ship may drive, when neither the anchor is weighed, nor the cable cut or slipt; but then it is owing to the to every depraved Principle in Human olutions were adopted, presenting thanks anchor losing its hold; but this is remeto the Board of Managers and others, in died by letting out cable, or dropping the anchor anew. Just so, when the soul loses its hold of Christ and heavenly the people for whom they are made. ing document, and represents the objects things, it is no wonder that it be driven hither and thither, by storms and tem pests, among rocks and quicksands; nor is there any other way of bringing the soul to rest and composure, but by acttate of human policy; and men, guided nounced by Samuel L Knapp, Esq. of ing faith more strongly on Christ, and casting her anchor anew within the veil.

It would be ridiculous for the ship master to hoist his sails before he weighs his cient legislators among the heathens : were made by the Hon. C. F. Mercer of anchors; but the Christian can never steer safely through the course of life, but with his anchor fixed within the veil; then, if he is thus heavenly wise, he shall weather every storm, and make the ha ven, the long wished for haven, at last.

Even the ship at anchor is not altogether free from motion in the greatest calm, their vicious countrymen. It required nounced, and fully sustained his high rep- and sometimes will roll in such a manner, few sacrifices, and those not painful; it utation as a philanthropic statesman and as to make some of the ship's company sick; and others believe that the anchor On motion by the Hon. Mr. Mercer, has lost its hold, and that all is in danger. Even so, the saints, though secured against utter ruin, may have many chang es, may be much tossed with adversities,

But how much wiser is the mariner in and the greater the danger, they cast out the more anchors. But the saints, in times of greatest trouble, instead of acting the strongest faith, are apt to cry out, "lost, and undone!" and so cut their cables, and cast loose their anchors; and of despondency and doubt, for a time .-Faith, however, has this advantage above Central Row. chors ever fabricated, that it secures in spite of fiercest starts. spite of fiercest storms, and keeps safe in the midst of imminent the midst of imminent dangers, relying favour him with their custom.

The midst of imminent dangers, relying favour him with their custom.

Country Merchants who deal in this can be supplied on as good terms as in the can be supplied on as good terms.

From Zion's Herald. A HINT TO DESPONDING ISTERS

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MR. EDITOR.

Not long since, a lady related the following anecdote; which to so useful a moral, and the manner communication was so pleasing mind, that I wrote it down the first tunity, and send it to you for you isters' Department; hoping that son vant of the Lord, who is inclined it spondency, may receive enterni and profit by its monitory suggestion

A certain Minister, who had been successful in his labors in the Gospel yard, at length saw but very little attending his ministrations. To h less, he could not bear; and his se bowed down under the discouraging pects around him. Nothing on earl so gloomy to him, as a spiritual is for he had been used to showers of mation mercy, and nothing else co isfy his mind. Seeing no outpose the spirit, no sinners converted and

While thus exercised, one pr dreamed,-a gentleman bired work for him, and the price of his per day was stipulated. On the what his employer would have about, he was informed he must hammer a certain rock to pieces, " he replied, " will do no good; rock is so large and hard, I could von," said the gentleman; "folia directions and I will pay you you

The labourer then went to work though it appeared an endless, and fore useless task, he laboured with gence and patience, for the sakes wages. After a while, contrary to

The minister saw that the dress tained instruction for him; he fel reproof, resumed courage, and was blessed with seeing the rocky her many of his hearers, broken by the

THE CHRISTIAN WARFARE It is a delusion which flatters on lence, and which is too often allowed lence conscience, to suppose that d ters eminently good and useful, at nature and inclination, without ven trouble or self-denial; and that on failings are so constitutional, that more to be pitied, than blamed for Never do we read in the Bible, it where, of any who have glided ear softly to heaven, borne on the their own amiable dispositions. question of our consciences is, i fighting, or are we yielding.

Remember, they that overcome they only, shall inherit all things. is no promise to the inactive; if not fighting, we shall never conque remember, in the conflict, it is 10 th

How to destroy enemies .- Some tiers reproached the Emperor Sign that instead of destroying his cou foes, he admitted them to favour. I not," replied the illustrious me effectually destroy my enemie, make them my friends ?"

The Bible is the celestial tel that opens to human view, the map prospects of eternity, and Gods hold him guiltless, who either will or neglects to place it in the hands within his reach.

In Norway, Me. a town containing ouls, only 5 deaths have occurred in the last year; 1 of old age, !! sumption, 1 accidentally killed, al infantile complaint. This is an an of one in 300. In Greenfield Mass average was one in 100. The State of New-York, at the last cents 1 in 72. In New Haven last yest. 56. In Washington city, one in Europe, 1 in 52.

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er market. Hartford Dec. 30, 1826. cen out. re carri ernor, I were nquire